NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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HORTICULTURE.

GREAT GROWTH.

Extract of a letter to the publisher of the New England Farmer, dated Dover, N. H. July 15, 1829—"Of the different pear scions procured of you the last spring, I am happy to give you the following favorable account. Of the *Bartlett* pear scions, one of them, set in the early part of April, had grown by the first of June to the length of *eight feet*—another has made *six* feet of wood, and contained on the first of June, *three* pears, one of which now remains, and is about the size of a hen's egg, though the first year of its being grafted. Every one of the others is growing finely, particularly the *Heathcot*, Gov. GORE's new seedling. Yours truly,

WM FLAGG."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR J. B. RUSSELL.—A particular friend of mine in Virginia, who is a great connoisseur of fruits, made, the past season, a selection of the choicest kinds of apples to be found in that State, and sent me the grafts of them—accompanied by details of the merits of the most of them. The list with his remarks I transmit you, and as there seems at present so much excitement in regard to our *native* varieties of fruit, it may be well to add that I believe the most of them are of that character, and possibly No. 1. may be the only exception. Yours very respectfully,

WM PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,
July 6, 1829.

APPLE GRAFTS FROM VIRGINIA.

No. 1. *Royal Pearmain*, a large superior autumn apple, nearly or quite as large as the fall Pippin.

2. *Winter Cheese apple*, very superior.

3. *Hen House apple*, a seedling that came up where an old hen house stood, is a fine pleasant tasted and tender fruit, of a pale gold color, ripe from the middle of July to the middle of August.

4. *Curtis*, a fine, red, smooth skin, juicy, and pleasant taste, ripe from the middle to the last of August.

5. *Rholl*, or *Rawle's Janett*, shape similar to R. I. Greening, color a mixture of red and green, flavor much superior to the Newtown Pippin, more juicy, skin thinner, very fragrant, and keeps equally as long.

6. *Beverley's Red*, a *very large* winter fruit, smooth crimson skin, the fruit *very white*, and of a pleasant flavor, keeps well.

7. *Pryor's Red*, a very large winter fruit, of a brownish red, and when mellow is juicy and very fine.

8. *Gloucester White.*

9. *Spice apple.*

10. *Virginia Greening*, a winter fruit, of middling size, greenish, with red stripes, *very superior* flavor, and different from any greening I have seen.

11. *Limber Twig*, so called from the branches hanging in the manner of the weeping cherry, the fruit internally as well as externally is of a greenish color, frequently a blush of red on one side. The fruit is very hard, and not pleasant till kept some time after being gathered, when it becomes mellow, is very juicy, and very pleasant.—It is one of the longest keeping winter apples.

12. *Striped June apple*, ripe the last of June or first of July, and as fragrant as a Pine Apple melon.

13 *Summer Cheese apple*, a delicious fruit.—The only tree now known to exist is the one from which these grafts were taken. It was brought from Old Jamestown 75 years ago, and planted by my grandfather.

14. *Clark's Pearmain*, a fine apple.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUPERB LILY.

MR EDITOR—It is well known that the common Meadow Lily *(Lilium Canadensis)* in its uncultivated state, grows from two to three feet high, and produces from five to seven leaves in a whorl round the stalk, and with a raceme of from one to three blossoms, rarely five.

My attention was attracted this morning by one of these superb plants growing in my garden; the root of which has been about five years under cultivation, or rather permitted to grow in cultivated ground, without, however, receiving any particular attention. Its height measures five feet nine inches—the stalk contains eleven whorls of from nineteen to twenty-six leaves each, and the whole terminated by a conical raceme of fifty-two blossoms, forty-five of which are now in full bloom; the other seven have not yet opened. The stalk from the ground to the first whorl which is eighteen inches, is nearly round, and then becomes flattened. The great variety in the lengths of the peduncles with pendant flowers, gives the whole plant the appearance of an inverted chandelier. T. ABELL.

Lempster, N. H. July 14, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

FOR THE "CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENTOMOLOGY."

BY T. W. HARRIS.

When the first number of the contributions was published, it was stated that should any of the supposed new insects prove to have been previously described, it would give me pleasure to acknowledge it when duly informed. About the last of April I obtained two volumes of the "Species général des Coléoptères" of Count Dejean. Although this work was commenced in 1825, only the first and second volumes have yet reached this country. They contain ample descriptions of many North American insects; and in them we are anticipated in several of our supposed new descripts, besides the two following which have been published in the Farmer.

ZUPHIUM? *bicolor*, N. E. F. vol. vii. p. 117, is the HELLUO *præustus*, Dejean; and DICÆLUS *Leonardii*, ibid, p. 132, is D. *politus*, Dejean.

Through inadvertence the description of DYTISCUS *thoracicus*, (N. E. F. p. 156) was offered for publication; it is identical with D. *liberus* of Prof. Say, who described it in the Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, in 1825, from specimens sent him by me. The following should have occupied its place in the Farmer.

DYTISCUS **basillaris.* Black, levigated, impunctured; dilated frontal spot and transverse vertical line on the head, lateral margins and transverse narrow fascia of the thorax, humerus, obsolete external margin and interrupted basal fascia of the elytra, yellowish. Palpi and four anterior feet pale ochreous yellow; hinder pair piceous, thighs paler. Elytra with three series of punctures, external one faintly impressed, sutural series none.

Length two-fifths, breadth a little more than one-fifth of an inch.

Specimen a male in the cabinet of W. Oakes, Esq.

The following supposed new species of COLYMBETES, for which I am indebted to Mr Oakes, was captured by him in Ipswich, in November 1828, and was received too late for description in the sixth number of the Contributions.

COLYMBETES **sculptilis.* Black, acuducted; head, before, and external margins of the elytra yellow; a transverse, ferruginous, vertical spot; thorax yellow with black spots; elytra transversely striated; feet ferruginous.

Length eleven-twentieths, breadth over three-tenths of an inch. Body black, elliptical. Head with minute, short, irregular, acuducted lines, black; nasus ochreous; a transverse, ferruginous, vertical spot, and an oblong indentation near each eye. Thorax, with rivose impressed lines, ochreous; two confluent, transverse, central spots, a lunated oblique one on each side, and two linear ones, sometimes interrupted into four, near the base, all black. Elytra polished, transversely and regularly striated or acuducted; a subsutural, two central, and a submarginal dilated series of punctures; external margin and epipleura ochreous.—Body, beneath, with abbreviated, irregular, transverse, acuducted lines, black, ventral segments piceous at tip. Feet dark ferruginous.

This species is of a much more attenuated and elongated form than DYTISCUS *fuscus* and *striatus*, F. to both which European species it is closely allied. The anterior orbitar process, which projects over the eye in front, is very conspicuous in this species, and we find it more or less so in every one of the genus, for the determination of which it is an excellent auxiliary character.

The following errors of press, in Contributions No. vi. N. E. F. vol. vii. p. 164, remain to be corrected.

Column 1, line 4, for *Genus Dytiscus*, read *Family Dytiscidæ.*

Column 1, 19th line from bottom, after *liberus* insert a comma.

Column 1, 19th line from bottom, for *Colymbates*, read *Colymbetes.*

Column 1, last line but three, between *apical* and *ochreous* insert these words—*and basal spot black; elytra with about four series of punctures, pale.*

Column 2, 28th line from bottom, for *humerous* read *humerus*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENTOMOLOGY.

No. VII.

Family Buprestidæ.

The species of the principal genus, which gives name to this family, are quite numerous, and many of them, in their perfect state, are ornamented with brilliant or metallic hues. The larvæ are wood-eaters or borers, and are to be classed among the noxious insects. Our forests and orchards are more or less subject to their attacks, especially after the trees have passed their prime.—The Buprestes do not leave the trees till they have completed their metamorphoses, and assumed the perfect state. The larvæ that are known to me have a close resemblance to each other; a general idea of them can be formed from a description of that which attacks the pig nut tree. It is of a yellowish white color, elongated and depressed in form, and abruptly dilated near the anterior extremity. The head is brownish, small, and merged in the next segment; the jaws (mandibles) tridentate at the points, and of a black color; the antennæ very short, tuberculiform.—The segment which receives the head (collar) is very short and transverse; next to it is a large, oval segment, broader than long, depressed or flattened above and beneath; it forms the thoracic portion of the body. Behind this the segments are very much narrowed, and, from transverse, become gradually quadrate, but are still flattened, to the last, which is terminated by a rounded tubercle. There are no legs, nor any apparatus which can serve as such, except two small tubercles on the under side of the second segment from the thorax. The motion of the larvæ appears to be effected by the alternate contractions and elongations of the segments, aided perhaps by the tubercular extremity of the body, and by sizing hold, with the mandibles, upon the sides of its burrow.

The larvæ of the Buprestes are found under the bark and in the solid wood of trees, and sometimes in great numbers. A transverse section of one of their burrows is oval, as is also the hole through which the perfect insect makes its escape from the tree.

On the trunks and limbs of trees we find Buprestes in their perfect state. They walk slowly, and, at the approach of danger, draw their feet close, and fall from their situation. Their flight is swift, and attended with a whizzing noise.

I am not acquainted with the larvæ of Trachys, a genus separated from Buprestis, and distinguished by its short dilated, or triangular body. The habit of the perfect insect is the same as that of the cylindrical Buprestes, (Teres,) both being found upon the leaves of trees.

Two species of Trachys are common here upon the leaves of the oak, in June and July.—The largest, T. *tessellata*, F. is twenty-two hundreths of an inch in length, and has the elytra covered with whitish hairs except where they are crossed by two transverse, broad, glabrous, black bands. The other species is rather smaller, the head and thorax cupreous, or brassy, the elytra black with a sanguineous spot near the apex.—The name of this species I have not been able to determine.

Note. For the sake of exactness and brevity the dimensions of insects will be expressed, decimally, in hundredths of an inch.

Genus Buprestis.

§ I. *Scutellum none; thorax transversely truncated behind; body subconical; head nutant.*

B. **Geranii.* Body black, brassy, hairy; each elytron with eight, small, subequal yellow spots in a double series, the two posterior spots sometimes coalescing into a single oblique one.

Length .25, breadth .08 inch.

In the perfect state found only on the blossoms of Geranium *maculatum*, in the stalks or roots of which I suppose the larvæ to reside.

§ II. *Scutellum distinct but minute and subcircular; body oblong-ovate, depressed; elytra not produced at tips.*

B. *Virginiensis.* (Herbst.) Body black, brassy, or cupreous, beneath punctured hairy, above rigose; head sulcated; thorax with three elevated lines and two tubercles, on each side, glabrous black; elytra with the suture, a submarginal and subsutural elevated line, and four intermediate abbreviated lines black, glabrous; external edge near the apex serrate.

Length from .81 to .87 inch; breadth from .29 to .31 inch.

This is probably our largest species. The larva inhabits the trunks of the Pinus *rigida* or pitch pine, and perhaps other trees. The perfect insect may be found on the trunks of these trees in May and June. It varies in being either cupreous, brassy, or black with hardly any metallic reflections.

§ III. *Scutellum very small, subtransverse; body long subovate-triangular; elytra produced at tips.*

B. *divaricata.* (Say.) Cupreous, confluently punctured, thorax canaliculate, indented before the scutel; elytra striated, and with elevated blackish, abbreviated lines, tips attenuated, divergent, truncate; pectus, postpectus, and first ventral segment canaliculate. Intermediate thighs of the male toothed beneath the middle.

Length from .69 to .88, breadth from .24 to .30 inch.

The larva is exceedingly injurious to the Prunus *virginiensis*, or wild cherry tree, and sometimes attacks the peach tree. The perfect insect may be found on the limbs of these trees in June, July, and August.

B. *obscura?* (F.) Obscure brassy above, shining cupreous beneath; confluently punctured; thorax obsoletely canaliculate, indented before the scutel; elytra obsoletely striated, and with elevated, blackish, abbreviated lines; tips bidentate; not so much elongated as in the *divaricata:* pectus, postpectus, and first ventral segment canaliculate. In some lights the elytra appear to be tessellated with blak and cinereous, which arises from the interstitial lines being interrupted into blackish, glabrous, elongated tubercles by intermediate patches of confluent punctures.

Length from .57 to .66, breadth from .20 to .24 inch.

It is found in the summer months on the trunks and limbs of the Carya *porcina*, or pig nut tree, in which the larva also resides.

§ V. *Scutellum minute, transverse; thorax bisinuate behind; bases of thorax and elytra sequal; shoulders prominent.*

B. **fulvo-guttata.* Body nearly oval, depressed, black brassy and confluently punctured above, shining brassy, minutely punctured beneath; scutellar lobe of the thorax deeply indented, disc obsoletely canaliculate before, and with a small indentation each side of the middle; each elytron with two basal indentations, a pale fulvous spot on the middle near the suture, another behind the middle near the margin, and a third near the apex, in a line with the first; tip rounded; postpectus in the middle canaliculate.

Length .29 to .40, breadth .12 to .17 inch.

I captured the perfect insect on the trunk of the Pinus *strobus*, white pine, in which the larva had resided. Specimens were presented me by Mr Leonard, of Dublin, N. H.

§ VI. *Scutellum moderate, triangular; thorax bisinuate behind for the reception of the middle of the elytral bases; coleoptra broader than thorax; shoulders obtusely rounded; anterior femora dentata.*

B. *femorata.* (F.) Above brassy or greenish black, confluently or regularly punctured; face plane, with two metallic, impunctured, raised spots between the eyes; thorax canaliculate, and with an obsolete impression each side; elytra with several, impressed, metallic or greenish, confluently punctured spaces, between which are some elevated, sub-glabrous, blackish lines; tips rounded, external edge very minutely serrated: Beneath brassy, sometimes tinged with cupreous, distinctly punctured, not canaliculate except on the middle of the postpectus. Two confluent impressed spots on the middle, and two larger behind the middle of the elytron are more apparent than the others.

Length .43 to .54, breadth .15 to 19 inch.

I have repeatedly taken this insect upon and under the bark of the peach tree; it is most abundant on fallen trunks of the Quercus *alba*, or white oak, in June and July.

B. *characteristica?* (Melsheimer.) Above cupreous black or purplish brown, confluently punctured; face divided by a transverse line between the eyes, the superior portion apparently overlapping the inferior; metallic raised spots very small or obsolete; thorax and elytra with several large, impressed, densely punctured spaces, between which are elevated, glabrous, abbreviated lines; tip rounded, distinctly serrated: Beneath distinctly punctured, cupreous or brassy, obsoletely canaliculate. It is rather more depressed than the *femorata*.

Length .50 to .56, breadth .18 to 22 inch.

Inhabits the white oak, upon which the perfect insect is taken in June and July.

Allied to the two last, and belonging to the same division, is a splendid little green species, .31 to .33 inch long, and .14 to .15 inch broad, which has been described, by Prof. Hentz, by the name of B. *Harrisii*. The head, thighs, and margins of the pectus and thorax in the male are of a brilliant cupreous color. The larva inhabits the small limbs of the white pine, Pinus *strobus*, on which I have captured the sexes about the middle of June.

Several small Buprestes, of an elongated and cylindrical form, with the scutellum divided by a transverse line into two portions, are found upon the leaves of trees. Not having ascertained the habits of the larvæ no descriptions of the species are offered. The largest native one, of this division, in my collection, is the *granulata* of Prof. Say; next to which in succession are B. *ignara*, *ruficollis*, *innuba*, F., &c. &c. These insects

should form a subgenus, which might be named, from their form, TERES.

Among about thirty American BUPRESTES in my cabinet I cannot, with certainty, identify the *lurida* of Fabricius, and have not the *Americana* and *Baltimorensis*, Herbst, *rufipes*, *quercata*, and *capitota*, F. *punctulata* Schonherr, TRACHYS? *cruenta* Olivier, nor the Fabrician American species of the same genus except the *tessellata*. Any of these would be acceptable, or other insects would be given in exchange.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting was held on the 6th of July. Among the numerous plants exhibited, the following deserve particular notice:

By Mr R. Carr, from Bartram's Garden—*Hamanthus puniceus*, spot-stalked blood-flower, in full bloom—a native of the Cape of Good Hope; a new plant, and it is believed the first that has flowered in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States.

Ixora coccinea, scarlet Ixora, from India.

Gloxinia speciosa, purple Gloxinia, from South America.

By Mr Hibbert, Thirteenth street, near Lombard—*Clematis Florida*, and *Clematis Flamula*, beautiful creeping plants, with pretty white flowers, hardy, and very suitable for arbors.

C. Crispa, a native of South Carolina, with double purple flowers.

Purple Tea Rose. *Plumbago Capensis*, from the Cape of Good Hope. *Crassula Versicula.*—*Lychnis Chalcedonica. Aster Muscata*, or *Argophyllus. Campanula Urticifolia*, double blue, and double white, hardy, and very beautiful.

By Mr A. Parker, Moyamensing Garden—*Malva alba. Dahlia superflua. Datura metel*, with very large white flowers. *Yucca recurvifolia.* A rich and superb *Althæa rosea. Papaver somniferum*, and *P. rheas.*

The chairman, Dr Mease, exhibited a stalk of the *Yucca filimentosa*, commonly called Adam's thread, or the palmetto plant. It was sent to him by Mrs Hopkins, of Haddonfield. The stalk was between nine and ten feet high, and for five feet was covered with its beautiful tulip shaped white flowers, and numerous pods not yet blown. This species of *Yucca* is common in gardens, but it is rare that a flower stem of such a size, and with flowers so large and fine, is seen. It excited the admiration of all the members present: the most practised horticulturist might be proud in showing such a specimen of his success.

Mr Edward H. Bonsall, of Germantown, sent a bottle of wine made from red currants, in the year 1824, of an excellent quality, which gave great satisfaction. It was not sweeter than was agreeable, and very mild and rich. It came very near to the taste and flavor of fine Frontignac. Notwithstanding the partiality in favor of foreign wines, that of Mr Bonsall's cannot fail of finding purchasers, among those who drink wine "for their stomach's sake" only. "It had no distilled spirits of any kind added to it."

A letter to the chairman from Dr Norton, of Richmond, Virginia, was read, on the origin of the well known grape called the "Bland grape," which has been supposed by many to be a native. Dr Norton gave satisfactory reasons for our believing that it was introduced by Mr Mazzei, who is known to have come to Virginia before the American revolution, with the express object of cultivating the vine on a large scale, and who mentions his successful experiments in his work entitled "Recherches sur les Etats Unis: Colle, 1788."

The grape in question was the only one of the many kinds which he brought over that resisted the climate, the effects of neglect or rude cultivation, or that attracted the attention of the natives. Col Bland brought a number of the cuttings of this vine to Philadelphia, in the year 1778, and distributed them among his friends, and it has since been established in Pennsylvania. It is known to be a great bearer; that the grapes keep well, when properly preserved in jars, until May, and will even hang on the vines until near January. They, however, do not ripen until the first week in October; but this circumstance is in its favor as a wine grape.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

From the National Gazette.

AMERICAN SILK.

The subscriber having received a part of his early education in an extensive manufactory of Silks, at Nismes, in France, and by that means, having become familiar with all the processes of that kind of manufacture, from the raising of the silk worm, and reeling off the silk from the cocoons, to the fabrication of the most delicate stuffs, has thought that it would not be unacceptable to the American public to lay before them the results of some experiments that he has made upon the produce of the American Silk Worm, in the short space of less than two months that he has been in this country. These results are truly surprising, as they show a superiority in the silk produced by the American worm, (at least in Pennsylvania) over that of any other country that he has ever seen, which he was far from expecting, when he began his experiments, and which, he believes, no one had yet suspected or imagined. They promise an immense source of riches to the United States.

Those experiments were made at the farm or place of Messrs Ten Hoeven, a Dutch family, who have a small, but thriving establishment for the raising of silk worms, in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The first thing that struck the subscriber in the operations he made, was the extreme and he may say, the dazzling whiteness of the silk obtained from the American worm. It is well known, that the raw silks of Italy and France, are in general of a yellowish color; a comparatively small quantity of white silk is produced, and that is in very great demand, in consequence of its capacity to receive the most delicate dyes. Here, on the contrary, the general quality of the silk is a beautiful white, and but little of the yellow is found on the cocoons. This will make the American raw silk sought for, in preference to any other.

This, however, is not the only advantage which American Silk possesses over that of the other countries: the following experiments will show what a mine of riches is opened to the industry of this country.

EXPERIMENT I.

Weight of the cocoons.—One cocoon, without chrysalis, was found to weigh six grains, avoirdupis. Three cocoons, also without chrysalis, weighed together, weighed eighteen grains. The cocoons were not selected, and were taken at hazard. This weight is superior by near one half, to that of the cocoons of Europe, and this experiment shows that the American cocoons are nearly equal in weight; whereas in Europe, there is a pretty considerable inequality.

EXPERIMENT II.

Produce of the cocoons.—Eight ounces of cocoons with their chrysalis, not selected or picked, produced two ounces of raw silk of the first quality; it would require more than one pound of European cocoons to produce the same result.

EXPERIMENT III.

Proof of Experiment I.—Seventy-five cocoons, without chrysalis, weighed together 450 grains, which gives exactly six grains for each cocoon.—These, however, were in some degree selected, though not with any great care. These seventy-five cocoons produced 419 grains of raw silk, superior to those of France and Italy. This may appear extraordinary, but it may be attested by several persons of respectability who were present.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Produce of bad cocoons.—Thirteen bad cocoons, with their chrysalides, (by bad cocoons is meant those of which the worms have suffered from want of care and proper feeding,) have produced 47 grains of superb silk.

The subscriber will content himself at this time with laying the foregoing experiments before the public. He may, perhaps, at a future day, present them with some of the results of his experience in this branch of business, which he thinks may not be useless if it should be thought advisable to introduce it effectually in this country.

J. D'HOMERGUE,

At Mrs Fillette Fleming's, No. 159 South 2d st, Philadelphia, 13th July, 1829.

A French paper before us states, that numerous plants afford true and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to some to be informed of. Chickweed is said always to close its blossoms some time before a rain; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If on the contrary the flowers withdraw themselves into their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella on his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close up their leaves at the approach of a storm, and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants, that they are often denominated "the farmers' barometer." The same practice is observed in tulips, and the greater part of flowers with yellow blossoms, in preparation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France; and in other countries the mountain ebony, the accacia, and sensitive plants generally do the same.

A lady who was unburthening her conscience at confession, admitted that she used rouge.—"What for?" "To make myself handsomer, Holy Father." "Well, do you succeed?" "I think so." "Come out and let me look." His reverence putting on his spectacles, very gravely said, "You may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it."

Great quantities of Wheat appear to have been raised in Georgia and South Carolina this year. The harvest commenced about a fortnight since.

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

(Continued from page 412 of the 7th vol.)

DANIEL PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms, appointed by the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1828.

GENTLEMEN—My farm contains about eighty acres of land; twenty-three or four of which is tillage; of this I usually plant about four acres, and sow from two to three—the remaining sixteen or seventeen I mow; I also mow about twelve acres of wet meadow land; the remainder of the farm is pasturage. Five acres or more (part of it tillage, but more of it pasturage) is covered with apple trees. There are also many such trees by the walls on other parts of the farm.

My usual stock consists of eight cows, one yoke of oxen, one horse, and from three to six swine.—The greater part of this year I have had two yoke of oxen.

Means and Manner of Making Manure.

About ten years since (in 1818) I erected the building in which my swine are kept. It is at the foot of a small knoll of gradual descent; into this knoll I dug, making thus a yard for the hogs; the bottom of which descends from the house, and is about two feet lower on the side farthest from the house than at that one adjoining it. The bottom of this yard is paved with small stones; the ends are some inches higher than the middle; it is water tight. The yard is about twenty-eight feet long and twenty wide—by the bank formed when digging the yard, is a wall about five feet high—along the top of which is a stick of timber bolted to the stones forming the wall. The surface of the ground ascends but little from the top of this bank; it is convenient going upon it with a cart; backing the wheels down to the timber, and tipping the contents directly into the hog yard.—During the summer months I put in meadow hay, top soil, and other materials. The rain keeps it sufficiently moist; and I always think it expedient to put no more materials for manure into the yard at a time, than the hogs will be likely to turn over and thoroughly impregnate with fertilizing properties. The manure procured by these means I take out only in the spring, and use it for planting.

During the months of June and July my cows lie at night in the barn yard, upon the droppings and from the cattle during the winter, the refuse of their fodder, meadow mud, top soil, and whatever material is found upon the farm suitable for the purpose. The yard descends from the barn, and at the lower side of it is a basin, into which, about the first of August, all the manure in the yard is collected—there it remains till November, when it is spread from the cart on the grass land, for a top dressing. From the first of August to the first of June (ten months in the year) my cattle are kept in the barn during the night. Under them is a cellar, dug in 1820, having a plank floor laid in clay, which prevents the urine from soaking into the ground. The manure from them is daily put into this cellar, and nearly all the urine is retained among it. In August, I usually put my store pigs in upon this manure, and throw in from week to week mud, soil, &c. This I continue to do till about the first of November.—About the last of this month I remove the pigs, and take the manure from the cellar, spreading sometimes a part of it upon low grass land, but the most of it I use for planting. This is put in as compact heaps as can conveniently be formed, in the fields near the ground I intend to plant the ensuing year. This manure is very strong. After the cellar is cleared I cover the bottom of it with top soil six or eight inches deep—close the cellar—and put into it all the droppings of the cattle while in the barn during the winter. This is taken out in the spring and the most of it put upon those heaps in the fields which were placed there in the fall. The manure from the hog yard is put upon this, and then the heaps are thrown over, and the three different kinds mixed; in this state I put the manure into the hills under my corn. Some years a part of the manure taken from the barn cellar in the spring is spread upon the ground which I sow. When I plant land newly broken up I put all the manure in the hill—when old ground, I spread a part of it and plough it in—thinking that thus I get as good a crop of corn, and better crops from the land the following years.

By the means I have provided during the last ten years for making manure, I think that what I now obtain is better (quantity and quality both considered) than it formerly was by more than 50 per cent.

The greatest improvement has been that of keeping the cows in the barn during the months of August, September, and October, and letting the pigs into the cellar upon their droppings. The manure I now make during those months is, I think, better by 100 per cent. than what I formerly made during the same months.

During the last eight or ten years I have ploughed up seven or eight acres of rough rocky pasture land, which was mostly covered with bushes. The land is of a very good quality and has yielded good crops of potatoes and grass.

By pasturing about as many acres of my former fielding I find that my dairy is much improved. I have about one acre of low land, which eight or nine years since was in the pasture and the cattle running over it and displacing the soft soil, rendered it very uneven and almost unproductive. But by ditching this, ploughing as much of it as is hard enough to admit of ploughing, by manuring and levelling the whole it has for the last five or six years produced as large a crop of good hay as any other piece of land of the same size on the farm.

The products of my farm this year were as follows:—

English hay	25 tons
Oats for fodder	1½ "
Barley for fodder	1 "
Meadow hay	8 "
Second crop	1½ "
Indian corn	135 bushels
Potatoes	350 "
Turnips	125 "
Quinces	3 "
Winter pears	3 "
Winter apples	10 barrels
Cider	4½ "
French turnips	3 bushels
Butter	1109 lbs.
New milk cheese	42 "
New and skimmed milk cheese	186 "
Skimmed milk cheese	79 "
Milk sold	75 gallons
Pork	2000 lbs.
Calves from the cows sold for	$47 00
Increase in value of one yoke of oxen (beef)	30 00
Increase of a yoke of young cattle	10 00

Besides these the farm has yielded peas, beans, and vegetables, of all kinds, sufficient for a very large family.

Quantity of labor from the first of November, 1827, *to the first of November*, 1828.

Myself the whole year—one son, 11½ months—one son, 17 years old, 9 months; one hired man, 5 months. I have paid about 25 dollars for labor by the day; but have received for labor done from home 12 dollars. Besides the labor on the farm, we have manufactured 18,000 pairs of shoes. This, as estimated by Messrs Eben Putnam, Jr, and Samuel Preston, would require 520 days labor.

Allowing myself to have worked the whole year	312 days
my oldest son	300 "
my other son	200 "
hired man	126 "
The whole number	938 days
Deduct	520
	418 days

left for labor on the farm; and so much more as could be procured for thirteen dollars.

The undersigned, from their knowledge of manufacturing shoes, certify, that in their opinion, the cutting, dealing out the stock, receiving the shoes, and settling with the workmen; together with the dressing, packing, and shipping of 18,000 pair of shoes, to wit, of 12,000 pair of men's brogans, 3,500 pair men's thick shoes, and 2,500 pair of women's and misses, shoes—would, with the addition of 25 days allowed for teaming, be equal to the labor of one man for 520 days.

EBEN PUTNAM, Jr.
SAMUEL PRESTON.

Danvers, Dec. 26, 1828.

A more particular account of the proceeds of the Dairy.

In March and April we made	57 lbs. of Butter	
May 2	15	
9	19	
16	24	
23	30	
30	28 1-2	
	173 1-2	
June 6	42	
13	43	
20	52 1-4	No boarders during this time.
27	62 3-4	
	200	
July 4	32	
11	32	
18	36 1-4	
25	31 1-4	
	132 1-2	
During this month we made 42 lbs. of Cheese, which sold at 9 cts per lb.		$3,78
Also, 186 lbs. at 7 cts		13,02
Also, 79 lbs. at 4 cts		3,16
		$19,96
Aug. 1	35 lbs. of Butter	
8	36	

Aug. 15	37 lbs. of Butter
22	36 1-2
29	36
	———180 1-2
Sept. 5	31
12	32 1-2
19	38 1-2
26	42 1-4
	———144 1-4
Oct. 3	42
10	41
17	40
23	40
31	37
	———200
Nov. 7	32 1-2
14	20
21	20
26	6
	———78 1-2
Total	1109 lbs.
1109 lbs. of butter at 22 cts	$243,98
Calves	47,00
Cheese	19,96
Milk sold, 75 gallons, at 16 cts	12.00
	$322,94

DANIEL PUTNAM.

Danvers, December 1, 1828.

To be continued.

From the American Farmer.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY AGAINST MILDEW ON GRAPES.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,
July 6, 1829.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir—I now transmit you the remedy against mildew, the effects of which I have witnessed so as fully to convince me of its adequacy. Mr Samuel R. Johnson, of Massachusetts, is the gentleman who first communicated to me the information.

Take a pint and a half of sulphur, and a lump of the best unslacked lime of the size of the fist, put these in a vessel of about seven gallons measurement, let the sulphur be thrown in first, and the lime over it, then pour in a pail of boiling water, stir it well, and let it stand half an hour, then fill the vessel with cold water, and after stirring well again, allow the whole to settle—after it has become settled dip out the clear liquid into a barrel, and fill the barrel with cold water, and it is then fit for use. You next proceed with a syringe holding about a pint and a half, and throw the liquid with it on the vines in every direction, so as to completely cover foliage, fruit, and wood—this should be particularly done when the fruit is just forming, and about one-third the size of a pea, and may be continued twice or thrice a week for two or three weeks—the whole process for one or two hundred grape vines need not exceed half an hour.

In order to fully test the above, the process has been pursued in some cases with only half of a vine, and omitted towards the other half; the result was, perfect fruit on one where absolute failure attended the other. Some persons use sulphur in a dry state, which is thrown on with a bellows suitable for the purpose, but the liquid preparation is far superior, and I think will prove that we are at last complete masters of the mildew. Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PRINCE.

DUTCH METHOD OF CURING HERRINGS.

There are two methods of salting herrings, called white and red. In the former, the herrings, after being gutted and washed, are either put into baskets, and salt sprinkled in them, both inside and out, and well shaken in the baskets, or else are put in a strong pickle, which is preferable, for twelve or fifteen hours, and are well stirred several times, that the salt may penetrate; they are then taken from the pickle, drained, and packed in barrels, which are strewed at bottom pretty thickly with salt; and if there be time, they are neatly laid in strata, always strewing salt sufficient upon each layer; when the fishery is very abundant, this last operation is deferred till landing, and in the mean time they are only thrown into barrels promiscuously. On landing they are repacked and sorted, as before mentioned, and regularly coopered, to prevent leaking of the pickle, which spoils the fish. Properly, they should be packed after being one night in pickle. When this cannot be done, the fish do not keep so well, and are reckoned an inferior sort.—*Reg. Arts.*

Useful information to Gardeners.—The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times the plants will be entirely secure from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property which is so extremely obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied..—*Am. Farmer.*

A Gloucester county farmer, on the 6th inst, stopped his wagon at the Buck Tavern, near Timber Creek; put his horses under the shed, took off their bridles to give them food, and leaving his wife and child in the wagon, went into the house. The horses became frightened and started off—the man in attempting to stop them was run over, his jaw broken in two places—the poor woman in attempting to extricate herself had her leg broken. How much distress has here ensued from the want of a little common prudence.

Society to protect gardens, orchards, and fields.—During the last week a large number of the inhabitants of this village, desirous of doing something towards securing to themselves the benefits of the produce of their own lands, formed themselves into a society denominated "The Northampton Society for the Protection of Gardens, Orchards, Fields, and Meadows." The officers appointed were the following:—

Isaac C. Bates, President; George Bancroft, Vice President; Daniel Stebbins, Secretary; E. S. Phelps, Treasurer. These four are Directors ex officio; the other Directors are Oliver Warner, Eliphalet Williams, Thomas Pomeroy, and H. K. Starkweather.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

To preserve vines from Bugs.—The destruction of vines by bugs, or flies, has been very great in this quarter, this season. A thousand remedies have been prescribed to prevent their ravages.—But the best of all that we have tried, is to plant onion seed with the cucumber—and after the plants are up, to sprinkle ashes on every hill just before a fall of rain, which makes a *ley*, and kills the bugs, &c. almost instantaneously—the smell of the onions when up, will keep the flies off.—We have adopted this method for a number of years, not only on our vines, but on vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, &c. It promotes their growth and loosens the earth around the roots.—Ashes sprinkled on young cabbages, will also destroy worms, and increase their growth. The publisher of the Journal says that "a frame covered with *gauze*, or *milinet*, made to enclose the hills, is the only effectual method." But we think *gauze* or *milinet* better to put on the *natural face*, to keep the *musquitoes* and *black flies* off, than on cucumber hills or cabbages.—*Norridgewock Republican.*

Another Improvement.—Mr Daniel Richardson, of Baltimore, advertises that he has greatly improved his Refrigerator, or Portable Ice House—and also constructed a *Butter Box*, on the principles of the Refrigerator. He says that in these 'Butter Boxes' any quantity of butter may be transported to market from any distance by land, or water, perfectly hard, and without injury to the form of the prints, in the hottest season, and will bring nearly double the price that it would when brought in the common way.'

Frost in Pennsylvania.—A paper published at Wellsborough, Penn. states that, on the night of the second inst. the country in that vicinity was visited by a severe frost, which has done much damage. It adds:—"Beans, cucumbers, and vines of every description, are, for the most part, in the valleys, entirely cut off. Some fields of corn, too, and even potatoes, are much injured—and some, we think, wholly killed. We have not ascertained the extent to which this calamity has reached, but fear it has not been very limited."

A Chinese Advertisement.—The following appears in the Canton Register:—"*Coffins*—Two coffin-makers of Honam have received forty sets of coffin timber of the best quality, which they recommend to their friends. The price is not yet fixed."

BROAD TAIL SHEEP.

A present from the Navy.

Sir—I have a fine Asiatic sheep, which was presented to me by my friend John A. Kearney, surgeon of the fleet in the Mediterranean, who states, that he was presented to him by Mr Cunningham, an English merchant at Smyrna. This buck was raised by hand in the establishment of the "Aga" of the town of "Cooklija," a few miles from that city.

With a desire to extend his usefulness I have the pleasure to offer to the acceptance of the Agricultural Society of the place the loan of him for one year.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. KEARNEY.

To J. S. Skinner, Esq.
Corres. Sec'ry Md Ag. Society.
Baltimore, June 14, 1829.

The mutton of this stock has been found superior to any other—of its wool I know nothing.
L. K.

(Its wool is on a par with common country wool. It is a very fine one of the kind, being but a lamb. It grew very much on the voyage, and the flesh of its tail, is, we should say, more than a foot wide, and of an equal length—we should

think that a quarter of this blood would give breadth to the tail and fatness to the hind quarters that could not fail to yield saddles of mutton, or legs of lamb of very superior quality. We recollect that Col. Powel, had once the goodness to walk with us through the Philadelphia market, to make inquiries of the sheep victuallers, who averred, that they had never had such early and fine lamb, or saddles of mutton, so superior, as when they had a due mixture of the broad tail sheep. The ram left by Capt. Kearney, is at Oakland Mills, the beautiful estate of T. Oliver, Esq. one of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society—we venture to say, that when the season arrives for it, any member of the Society can send a ewe or two, and thus getting a ram of half blood, he may afterwards have quarter blood, which we apprehend, is about the degree of it that would be most expedient.—*Am. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1829.

ANTEDILUVIAN FOSSILS, FOUND IN MARL PITS IN NEW JERSEY.

A communication to the Editor of the New York Farmer, by John B. Thorp, Esq. of Howell, N. J. states that his farm together with a large tract of land in that town and its vicinity, abounds with antediluvian remains, found at different depths from five to twenty-two feet below the surface of the soil. Bony parts of the horse, rhinoceros, elephant, and mastodon are among the number. They are mostly imbedded in a greenish, friable, earthy substance, commonly known by the name of marl.

PASTURE.

An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle. Another says "the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will unite and mat at the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese) some dairymen mix sheep with the cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

"The bottom of an old hay stack is estimated an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land."

STEEP FOR WHEAT.

We have heard a practical and judicious farmer recommend the following process as the best preparation for seed wheat. In order to destroy smut in the seed to be sown, 6 or 7 gallons of water will be wanted for 4 1-2 bushels of seed, and from 2 lbs. 6 ozs, to 2 lbs. 10 ozs, of quick lime, according as its quality is more or less caustic, or to the greater or less degree of smut in the grain. Boil a part of the water, and slake the lime with it, after which add the remainder of the water. The heat of the whole of the liquid ought to be such as we can with difficulty bear the hand in it. Then gently pour the lime water on the grain, placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing. The liquor should at first be three or four finger's breadth over the wheat. Leave the grain to soak 24 hours, turning it five or six times, when it may be sown.

Grain limed by immersion does not incommode the sower, like that which is limed the ordinary way. The lime adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and it carries with it moisture enough to develope the embryo, the wheat will not suffer for want of rain; insects will not attack it, as they cannot bear the alkaline taste of the lime.

RIPENING PEARS.

An English horticulturist asserts that "if some sorts of pears are gathered a week before they would ripen on the tree, and laid in a heap, and covered; their juices will become sweet several days sooner than if they had continued on the tree."

Poison by Ivy.—The poison of ivy is said to be of an acid nature, and alkalies are recommended as antidotes against it. Lime water, lye obtained from wood ashes, or weak solutions of potash or pearlash will therefore be good applications for poisons by ivy. It has also been recommended to hold the part affected as near the fire as can be well endured for twenty or thirty minutes. This remedy, however, should be applied during the first twenty-four hours after the poison has begun to operate. Soft soap and cold water is likewise said to be a good application.

Poison by Dogwood.—The poison of dogwood, (piscidia) is said to be of an alkaline nature, and of course its best remedy would seem to be something acid. A strong solution of copperas and water has been recommended as a wash for the parts affected by the poison of dogwood. A medical gentleman of our acquaintance stated that a decoction of hemlock bark will cure the poison of dogwood. Likewise he affirms that bathing the part with new rum is an efficacious remedy against this poison.

Remedies for the Stings of Bees.—The application of laudanum gives immediate relief, and a strong solution of salt in water is also recommended. It has been observed that bathing the part in brandy has a good effect. Sweet oil is a good application. Care should be taken, however, in the first place to extract the sting of the bee, with a steady hand, for if any part of it breaks in, remedies will be much less effectual than they would otherwise prove.

Cleanse your Cellars.—If you wish to live half your days, be careful not to be in the habit of breathing the gasses of putrefaction, vegetable or animal. We do not pretend to say whether a parcel of rotting or rotten potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, decaying in a cellar will produce what is called *yellow* fever or not.—But a kind of fever may be manufactured from vegetable or animal putrefaction, which may prove as fatal, though perhaps not quite so rapid in its progress as the genuine plague of the West Indies or the Levant. Beef brine or pork brine, suffered to stand too long, becomes very offensive, and whatever offends the sense of smelling is injurious to health. We have been assured by physicians of eminence, that they have reason for believing that bilious or typhus fevers of a malignant and fatal kind have originated from sources of this description.

SPAVINS IN HORSES.

There are three sorts of spavins. First the bone spavin: this is a bony excrescence formed in the joint, which impedes the motion of the joint, and is seldom curable. Secondly, the wind spavin; it commonly comes in the horse's ham. Prick the swelling with a phlegm knife, but take especial care not to injure the nervous cords, for this will often bring on the lock jaw. Upon opening the swelling you will often find a gelatinous humor to issue from the opening: apply a turnip poultice for a few days to draw out the humor; then strengthen the part by bathing it with brandy.

Thirdly, the blood spavin. The coats of the vein being ruptured, the blood extravasates, and forms a protuberance in the vein.

Cure.—Take up the vein with a crooked needle and tie it above the swelling; then let blood below it, and apply cow dung fried in goose grease and vinegar by way of poultice.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERIES RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF SWARD LAND.

Mr Fessenden—The practice of suggesting queries for solution in your paper, appears to be the means of eliciting much useful information on a variety of topics, and from a variety of sources from whence it probably otherwise would not be derived. Permit me to suggest the following.—There is a field of 3 or 4 acres of good loam from which the hay has been taken, and which is proposed to plant the ensuing spring. 1. When should it be ploughed, and why at a particular time? 2. What team is requisite and best adapted to a thorough and economical performance of the work? 3. What number of hands? 4. What *plough* is found best? 5. In what manner shall the lot be laid out for ploughing—if back furrow lands, or otherwise, and what width and diameter. 6. If advisable to sow any seed for the purpose of ploughing in green crops. 7. In what direction to be ploughed previous to planting—and such other observations as may be deemed of importance to, or having a bearing upon, the subject, will in all probability be acceptable to many of your readers, at any rate they will be to one who has put his hand to the plough and wishes to keep it moving, and that to produce the best effect. DORCHESTER.

BERMUDA GRASS.

Mr Editor—Can you, or any your correspondents, give any information with regard to the Bermuda Grass—where the roots, or seeds can be obtained—and if it will answer for a lawn, or such purposes about the grounds as borders, &c.? It is believed it never grows higher than one or two inches.

Charlestown, July 21, 1829.

Horticultural.—Among the articles exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday the 18th inst, the following merit particular notice. From the garden of Gen. DEARBORN, several ears of a new variety of corn, procured by him from Portland—this is thought to be the earliest sort cultivated for the table in this vicinity. From G. W. PRATT, Esq. of Watertown, several Dahlias, among which the *Coccinea superba*, *Heliantha flora*, and the *Royal Sovereign*, (purple) were considered superior to any seen in the vicinity of Boston—one of the flowers measured 5 1-2 inches in diameter. From Z. COOK, Jr, Esq. several specimens of the *althea nigra* and *flava*, very elegant. From Mr RUFUS HOWE, of Dorchester, several fine varieties of Marygolds, Dahlias, and Lilies. Mr N. DAVENPORT, of Milton, specimens of early vegetables.

DILIGENT HAY MAKERS.

On Monday the 13th inst. Mr Hill commenced cutting the hay upon twenty-one acres of mowing, including a lot containing six acres, having in it at least 500 stumps, and the hay of more than an acre of which was lodged. The mowing was done by Mr Hill himself, who had not mowed before for twelve years, and by Mr William Gordon, from Vermont, and Adolphus Harding, from Fryeburg, Me, in thirty-two hours, being equal to the labor of one man for ninety-six hours. Two other hands were employed in curing and getting in the hay, assisted in the intervals between the seasons of mowing by the three persons above named. Before the close of the Saturday, the hay, which, on the morning of the previous Monday, had been growing on the whole twenty-one acres, was all cut, and cured, and stowed away in two barns, most of it having been pitched over the great beams. The quantity of hay thus got in during one week, by five hands, amounted by the estimates of good judges, to not less than forty-one tons. This is an example of diligence and activity, probably unequalled in the annals of haymaking in New England.—*Mass. Journal.*

Alabama Silk.—We received by the last mail, enclosed in a letter from a friend, a skein of beautiful silk, a sample of about twenty-five lbs. grown and manufactured this season on the plantation of Dr Purnell, of Greene county. It is equal in strength, quality, and appearance to any we have seen, the growth of this country, and is inferior only to the best Italian silk. We are happy to learn that the Doctor has made extensive arrangements for its cultivation next season, and he expects to manufacture several hundred pounds for market.—*Mobile Reg.*

In Gloucester, R. I., Judge Tourtellot, and Messrs Wheeler & Steere, agreed to fire a salute on the 4th. No cannon were at hand; but the road being somewhat rough, they concluded to charge thirteen large rocks on the road side, and blast them at sunrise. Judge Tourtellot commenced the salute, which was answered on his right and left by Messrs Wheeler & Steere, until thirteen large rocks were shivered to ten thousand pieces.

A coinage of half dimes, (five cent pieces) has been commenced by the mint—such a coin has long been wanted, and a very great convenience will result from a free circulation of them.

Dr Jacob Patch, of Camden, has a family of Silk Worms, doing well, and fed from the Mulberry raised in his own garden.—*Belfast, Me, pa.*

If those who have reared flocks of pure Merino and Saxon sheep at a great expense, must sell their wool at the present reduced prices, which are a trifle higher than those of common and grade wool, the fine wool sheep, instead of increasing, will become extinct in the country.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

A White Cucumber has been left with us, says the Charleston Mercury, by a friend, as a horticultural curiosity. It was raised in a garden at Stone. It measures twelve inches in circumference.

The population of the United States, increases by emigration and births, at as great a ratio as ever. The multiplication of consumers must make business.

If Spain were to reconquer South America, and keep it as she formerly did, it would cause the reduction of a tenth part of the commerce of the world.

In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires.

Arabic Sayings.—Reside where you will, acquire knowledge and virtue, and they will stand thee in the place of ancestors; that man is best who can say, "See what I am;" not he who says "See what my father was." When God would display in broad day, a hidden virtue in the shade, he excites against it the tongue of the envious.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Copeland's Ammunition Store*, 65 Broad st, at *retail*. Also, SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the *best quality*—cheap for cash. tf

English Scythes.

James Cam's double prime grass scythes, wide and narrow, a superior article, for sale at the Hardware Store of S. FESSENDEN, No. 80 State Street. 3t June 19

Buckwheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of Buckwheat, growth of 1828. Also, a further supply of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs fine White Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Alderney Bull For Sale.

A full blood Alderney Bull, seven years old, well made, and sure; he is a very superior animal, independent of his blood, and his calves have proved good milkers, having all the desirable dairy qualities. Price of the bull $100. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 4t

Short Horn Bull Calf Wanted.

A fair price will be given for a first rate, warranted Short Horn Durham Bull Calf, to go to Concord, Mass. Inquire of J. B. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer (post paid.) 3t

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 3t

Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

50 bushels of Millet Seed.—clean, and of superior quality.

Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for $5.00.

ROMAN—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms, at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 15.

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

Heifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass feed; four of the Long Wool Ewes, imported from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office.

June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50	5 62
Genesee,	"	5 50	5 75
Rye, best,	"	3 25	3 62
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	56	58
Rye,	"	65	70
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	38	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 50	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		3 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		2 50
Red Top	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	27	35
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	18	22
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	25	30
Merino, half blood,	"	22	25
Merino, quarter washed,	"	20	22
Native, washed,	"	18	20
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	22	25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	27	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	10
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	6	12
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	15
Lump, best,	"	14	18
EGGS,	dozen.	11	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

From the Wyoming, Pa, Herald.

FILL UP THE GLASS.

Fill up the cup, the bowl, the glass,
With wine and spirits high,
And we will drink, while round they pass,
To— *Vice and Misery!*

Push quickly round the draught again,
And drink the goblet low,
And drink in revelry's swelling strain,
To—*Reason's overthrow!*

Fill, fill again—fill higher still!
The glass more warmly press---
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill,
To—*Human beastliness!*

Push round! push round in quickest time—
The lowest drop be spent
In one loud round to *Guilt and Crime,*
And—*Crime's just punishment!*

Fill, fill again;—fill to the brim,
To—*Loss of honest fame!*
Quaff—deeper quaff—while now we drink
Our wives' and children's shame!

Push round! and round! with loudest cheers
Of mirth and revelry—
We drink to—*Woman's sighs and tears,*
And children's poverty!

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high!
Thus soon ne'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tear and sigh,
Give—*Beauty's broken heart!*

Once more! while power shall yet remain,
E'en with its latest breath,
Drink! *to ourselves*—DISEASE AND PAIN,
AND INFAMY AND DEATH. E. M.

Dress.—I freely acknowledge that I love to see a woman genteelly habited, if her situation admit of it; but splendor without gentility, as well in this as in every other article where ornament is concerned, will ever seem poor and insipid to all but untaught and vulgar spirits! whereas on the other side it is certain, that the latter may very well subsist without the former; nor is its effect ever felt more strongly or more happily, than when it receives no assistance from the other, but results solely from our perceptions of elegant simplicity, an object which appears to me deserving of more attention than is commonly paid to it.

In the article of dress young women should let their judgment be seen, by joining frugality and simplicity together, in being never fond of finery, in carefully distinguishing between what is glaring and what is genteel, in preserving elegance with the plainest habit, in wearing costly array but seldom, and always with ease; a point that may be attained by her, who has learned not to think more highly of herself for the richest raiment she can put on. Be assured it is thus you will captivate most and please longest. By pursuing this plan you will preserve an equality in that great indispensable article of neatness. You will be clean, and you will be easy; nor will you be in danger of appearing butterflies one day, and slatterns the next. You will be always ready to receive your friends without seeming to be caught, or being at all disconcerted on account of your dress. How seldom is that the case amongst the flatterers of the age! I wish we could say amongst them only. For young ladies of more sobriety to be found so often slovenly, I might have said downright squalid and nasty, when no visitors are expected, is most particularly shameful.

Were a young woman now-a-days, from a peculiar sense of the sacredness and refinement of female virtue, to appear with any very singular severity in her dress, she would hardly, I fear, escape the charge of affectation; a charge which every prudent woman will avoid as much as possible.

But let the license of the age be what it will, I must needs think that, according to every rule of duty and decorum, there ought ever to be a manifest difference between the attire of a virtuous woman and that of one who has renounced every title to that honorable name. It were indelicate, it is unnecessary to explain this difference. In some respects it is sufficiently discerned by the eye of the public, though I am sorry to say not sufficiently attended to by the generality of women themselves. If in other respects it be not seen or do not strike, the cause I apprehend must be that declension from the strictness of morals, which would have shocked Pagans themselves in the purest state of ancient manners, when women of a certain description were compelled to wear a particular garb, by which they were distinguished from women of virtue.—*Fordyce.*

A mechanic once located himself in a village where his neighbors (as is usually the case in villages) were tormented with hens:—in a few days he was waited upon and informed that unless he shut up his hens they would be killed! In the kindest manner imaginable he replied, "all I have to say to your message is, that, when you kill one of *my* hens you would bring it to me that I may cook it."—The next day a hen was brought, which was received by the family and served up for dinner. The same process was gone through with day after day, for several weeks, when it was accidentally discovered that the mechanic aforesaid did not then, or ever before own any such animals. Upon being remonstrated with by the man who killed them, for thus eating up the property of others, he drily replied, "you said they *were* mine, sir, and I make it a point never to contradict a stranger!"—*American Advocate.*

No two things differ much more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion, without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he openly burns his fingers.

Newspaper Reading.—Who would not take a newspaper? Why it is worth more than all the travelling from Cape Cod to the Stony Mountains, and from the Lake of the Woods to Terra del Fuego. Seated in your old fashioned arm chair, you can look out upon the world as a mirror, and observe the busy scene, passing in every changing review before your mind's eye. A newspaper, friend, is the *camera obscura* that brings the objects abroad within the narrow compass of vision.—Here is a fine medley for your amusement.—There's some music too, in the bargain. The first thing you enter, perchance, is "The Muse's Bower." Is not the poetry enchanting? Now and then, perhaps, a young amateur seizes the lyre, out of fun, or mere obstinate self conceit, and gives a few twangs, like the sound of rain drops on a brass kettle; but after all, his impertinent vanity is amusing; and he may possibly improve.

Next comes a tale of love, bon mots, aphorisms, and agriculture—politics, recipes, murders, suicides, and melancholy accidents—news from all quarters of the globe—editorial squibs; new inventions; original essays; marriages, and deaths. What a world of articles! All amusing, instructive, and enlightening.

Aside from trifling, gentle reader, let us make a mathematical calculation. Are you aware how much food for the mind you get, in the course of a year, from a volume of newspapers? Here is a paper containing sixteen columns of reading matter per week, exclusive of advertisements; each column comprises, at least, as much as five moderate pages of a volume. Here you have eighty pages per week, and 4160 per year, sufficient to form a work of eight large volumes, quite a snug little library, and all for a mere trifle of two dollars. And then, only think of the vast fund of entertainment which you and your family derive from it, how it adds to your consequence among your neighbors. Friend A. is a very intelligent man, (they will say,) and his children are all chips of the old block; who knows but some of them may be fit to send to Congress at some time or other? Think of this once, and who would not take a paper, which costs no more than one paper of tobacco, or a glass of grog per week?—*New Brunswick Times.*

Two gentlemen passing a house undergoing repairs in this city, one remarked, "How quickly they have *gutted* that house." "Yes," replied his companion, "they sent out the *liver* yesterday, and are taking out the *lights* to-day."—*Phil. Aurora.*

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at $2,50 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucerne, or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

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